

DOUBT IN ORDERS ROAD BOND SUIT DISMISSED BY THE ILLINOIS COURT

Instructions To Attorneys
Withdraw Legal Obstructions
To \$3,000,000 Of
First Maricopa County
Highway Bond Issue

Declaring that since a majority of the voters interested in the election held December 21 favor the issuance of road bonds for Maricopa county to carry out its full road program, he no longer desires to stand in the way of permitting the majority of the people to carry out their expressed will, John O. Dunbar, through his counsel, F. C. Struckmeyer, has written a letter under date of January 17, 1921, asking his attorneys, Robbins, Townley and Wild of Chicago, to dismiss the suit brought last summer to have the \$4,000,000 issue of bonds declared illegal. Mr. Dunbar asks the Chicago attorneys to apply at once to the Appellate court of Illinois, First district, for the dismissal of the appeal now pending in that court on the suit without cost to either party.

The suit in Chicago was begun last summer by Mr. Dunbar to obtain an injunction to stop the payment of the money for the bonds to this county on the grounds that the election which authorized the issue of the bonds was invalid. The lower court in Illinois, after a hearing of the suit, refused to issue the injunction on the grounds that the action properly was confined to Maricopa county and dismissed the suit. Mr. Dunbar immediately appealed the suit, and the hearing was set for next fall.

May Present Request Today
Since the filing of the appeal, the purchasers of the bonds have refused to pay the county the \$3,000,000 still due on the original issue of \$4,000,000, because of the litigation, although no injunction had been issued restraining them from making the payments.

Letter Ordering Dismissal
Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 17, 1921.
Robbins, Townley and Wild,
Attorneys-at-Law,
208 La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:
I have given to F. C. Struckmeyer, my attorney here, directions to cause to be dismissed the action now pending in the appellate court of Illinois, First district, brought by me against the county of Maricopa, and other parties in said action named, for the purpose of seeking to restrain the delivery of certain bonds issued by the county of Maricopa, and also seeking to have a certain bond declared illegal. I request you, as my solicitors of record on said appeal, to forthwith apply to the appellate court for a dismissal of the appeal without cost to either party. While, of course, this request on my part is sufficient warrant for your action, I desire to make plain to you my reasons for now desiring such dismissal.

The bond issue which I sought to have declared illegal was voted at a special election held for that purpose in the county of Maricopa, and notice was given to the people of this intended election, and as a result it attracted but little public attention. The interest manifested at such election is evidenced by the fact that only approximately 16 per cent of the qualified electors voted at the election. I did not deem it for the best interest of the county of Maricopa to continue the litigation of roads on a large scale, at prices and costs of material and labor which I then deemed to be at the zenith, and the conditions brought about in the last three months have justified my then existing belief in the future.

However, since that time, and since this action by me was brought, it was found that the cost of the road construction originally planned for the road construction, and which I sought to invalidate, would prove insufficient; that approximately five million dollars would be needed, and, therefore it was proposed by the highway commission of the county of Maricopa to call another election for an additional four and one-half million dollars, and the board of supervisors of the county called such election to be held on Dec. 20, last. The purpose and intent of

Dry Agents Find Liquor in Uncle Sam's Door Yard

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(Continued from page 1.)
A quantity of liquor was found today in Uncle Sam's own back yard. A quantity of liquor was found in the back yard of a block of houses owned by the treasury department. The occupants were arrested, but prohibition agents do not know how to proceed under the law for prosecution of the owner of property where liquor is sold.

HARDING PLANS COMPLETE REST FOR TWO WEEKS; TO DRY CARES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
ON BOARD PRESIDENT-ELECT
HARDING'S TRAIN, Jan. 21.—President-elect Harding put his cares out of mind tonight as he neared Florida and told his companions on his vacation jaunt that he proposed to forget entirely, for the next two weeks, the important decisions that are ahead of him.

Would Isolate Self
Except for a short time during the afternoon, when he worked on correspondence that had been crowded out in the final preparations for leaving Marion, he rested and departed himself as an ordinary tourist during his day's trip southward across Kentucky and Tennessee. His private car, attached to a regular passenger train, attracted unusual attention at only one or two stations along the way.

Arriving at St. Augustine shortly before noon tomorrow, Mr. Harding expects to get into his vacation clothes at once and after a game of golf to go aboard the house boat selected as his home during the fishing expedition that will occupy his first two weeks in the south. In his talks with correspondents and other members of his party, he re-emphasized his desire to cut himself off during this period from all thought of the subjects he has had under consideration at his Marion conferences.

Expect Final Cabinet Decision
Despite his desire to get away from his worries, however, speculation about the cabinet situation increased rather than diminished among those about him on his trip south. At the same time, he indicated that the whole problem still is in a state of flux and that final decisions on every one of the 10 cabinet places must be reached during Mr. Harding's stay in Florida. It was said authoritatively that presidential-elect has made are conditional and that many elements of the situation remain to be harmonized before final decisions can be made. The latest suggestions heard among those close to Mr. Harding is that Charles E. Hughes, generally regarded as a leading possibility for secretary of state, might be offered the position of secretary of the treasury, post for A. W. Mellon of Pittsburgh. So far as Mr. Harding himself is concerned, however, he is maintaining silence and is continuing to authorize his secretary, who is expected to return to St. Augustine from his fishing trip.

Bill Would Prevent Aliens From Owning Land In New Mexico

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 21.—Steps to amend the constitution of New Mexico to prevent aliens from owning land in this state were taken in the senate today when Senator J. E. Reimberg of Dona Ana county introduced a resolution proposing the following amendment:

"Until otherwise provided by law no alien ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States, or corporation, partnership or association, majority of the stock or interest in which is owned or held by such aliens, shall acquire title, lease hold or other interest in or to real estate in New Mexico."

Under the constitution as now written the legislature is powerless to bar aliens from holding land. It is now understood here that the amendment is aimed at Japanese, who have been active in attempting to buy or lease land in the favored agricultural sections of the state.

G. O. P. SENATE WOULDN'T CONFIRM APPOINTMENTS MADE BY WILSON

Democratic Leaders Say Refusal To Act Would Rob Government Of Many Important Cogs After March 4

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Dipping their brushes into the probability that the Republican majority in the senate would refuse to confirm most of the 20,000 nominations made by President Wilson, the administration officials painted today a picture of a breaking government machine, floundering along for a time after March 4, with a lot of important cogs missing.

Failure of all the Republican senators at a secret conference today to reach any decision as to the nominations set the canvas. Republican leaders were not inclined to take the picture seriously, however. The question of the nominations occupied much of the time of the Republican conferences. The official announcement said no decision was reached, but the meeting said privately that there had been a "tacit" agreement for the Republican members of committee to take the nominations coming under their jurisdiction, and then to determine whether failure to keep the Democratic appointees in office after March 4 would result in any embarrassing situation for the government.

A young regiment of officials now in Washington are holding office by virtue of recess appointments. Should the senate fail to act on their nominations before this congress quits on March 4, it is explained they will automatically be out of jobs under the law.

These officials include all seven members of the shipping board, two members of the interstate commerce commission, three chief assistants in the patent office and five assistant secretaries of the treasury.

Then, too, there are a lot of postmasters, federal judges, marshals, federal attorneys, registers of land offices and the like. The country would be in the same position. Some of these are classed as emergency cases and the Republican leaders have indicated that where there is found to be an emergency action will be taken.

Confirmation of President Wilson's appointments by the senate would carry some of these officials over into the Republican administration for terms ranging from one year to years in excess of the four for which Mr. Harding has been elected. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, has announced that he proposes to have the Democratic administration fill up a lot of bureau chiefs in the army and navy for the incoming administration and in this he has support of his Republican colleagues.

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Proposed government regulation of the meat packers and allied industries drew fire in the senate today from two senators, Sherman of Illinois and Fernald of Maine, both Republicans.

The two senators opposed the pending Gronna regulatory bill as an unwarranted interference with a particular private industry, a principle which they said might be extended injuriously to other lines of business.

Opposition of both senators to the measure, which will be taken up next Monday, also included attacks upon the federal trade commission, which has supported the legislation. Senator Sherman, charging that the commission's criticism of the "big five" packers had injured their export trade, declared that a copy of one of the commission's reports got into the hands of the British board of trade months before it was made public in this country.

A substitute for the Gronna bill was introduced by Senator Sterling, Republican of South Dakota, proposing transfer of government regulation of the meat industry to the federal trade commission instead of the new livestock commission provided in the Gronna bill. Mr. Sterling's substitute also provides for less federal supervision than the Gronna bill, and had as one of its principal provisions the publicity of meat packing affairs.

EX-PASTOR ADMITS PART IN BIG MAIL THEFT, POLICE SAY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 21.—Guy Kyle, former rector of the Free Methodist church of Mount Vernon, who was arrested today in connection with the theft here last Friday of 21 packages of registered mail, containing \$185,000 in capital, confessed tonight he was implicated in the robbery, postoffice inspectors announced.

Approximately \$100,000 was recovered at the Kyle home, where it was concealed in an egg crate, and about \$75,000 and \$15,000 respectively in two garages of which he was part owner.

Suspicion was directed against the former rector today when Loren Williamson, Kyle's partner in the garage business, informed the inspectors that Kyle had been displaying large amounts of money in the last week.

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Government engineers have worked out means by which materials for a 500 foot suspension bridge can be packed by mules down narrow trails and the structure erected to span the Colorado river and the Grand Canyon, National park, Arizona, making the north rim accessible to tourists.

The bridge will be flung across Granite gorge, about 420 feet wide, and with virtually perpendicular cliffs on either side, and a 30 foot section between the mules to permit turning around the switch backs.

The sturdiest rods of the bridge must be folded for packing in four coils to be swung by a mule, and with a 30 foot section between the mules to permit turning around the switch backs.

The bridge will cost \$13,000, and is expected to be ready for the coming summer season.

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Two hundred building material men from all parts of the country, in conference to devise means of starting a national building boom with the object of bringing down rents, were told by speakers today that there would be no general building revival until the prices of building materials went down.

H. C. Baldwin, building expert from Wellesley Hills, Mass., told the conference that while there would be a slight increase in the cost of lumber, there would be no return to normal prices before the fall of 1922 or the spring of 1923.

There can be no building boom until the prices of building materials are stabilized," he said. "People will not build homes for fear that prices may come down and investors will not lend money on the basis of the market. They will wait until they are satisfied that they will get the most for their money. Business and prices will not reach normalcy between 1922 or 1923, when there can be no national building boom until then."

There can be no decrease in rents while building prices remain as at present, G. M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of directors of the Commercial and Commercial Bank, said.

"Building prices now are from 100 to 200 per cent higher than they were in 1919," he said.

John M. Kirby, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association and presiding officer at the conference, said that lumber manufacturers had not kept pace with the price reductions made by lumber manufacturers.

GOV'T CONTROL OF COAL WOULD DESTROY EXPORT TRADE, SLAM

American Producers Could Not Compete With British If Calder Bill Enacted, Witness Asserts

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Destruction of the export coal trade of the United States "absolute and complete" would result from enactment of the Calder coal regulation bill, Ralph Crews, counsel for the Consolidation Coal company, one of the larger producers of bituminous, asserted today at hearings on the measure before the senate manufacturers' committee.

American producers, Mr. Crews said, could not guarantee deliveries in competition with British mines if, as the bill proposes, authority were given the president and the federal trade commission to declare an emergency in the industry at times of peace, and divert coal shipments to meet it. He cited a contract for 750,000 tons of coal to be delivered abroad which his company, he said, had held up pending a decision on the bill.

George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal association, asked the committee for three weeks' delay in consideration of the bill in order that its proposals might be digested by the trade he represented.

Committee to Act Soon
"That would mean no chance of enactment this session," Senator Kenyon, Republican of Iowa, remarked. Chairman La Follette announced it was probably the purpose of the committee to allow some additional days for the appearance of interested parties, but that the committee would proceed to a decision immediately thereafter.

Mr. Crews elaborated his statements to the effect that the bill, as it stands, "upon the export trade in coal depends the general extension of the American foreign trade; and without its continuance our merchant marine will go flat."

Great Britain, he said, as the principal competitor in international coal sales, "was headed toward the release of every possible restriction upon coal exports." While the Calder bill, in its present form, would require American sellers to insert clauses in delivery contracts allowing them to stop supplies in case of a domestic emergency, such a clause would be of no use in the event of a war, when the government would have the power to take over the coal trade.

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Rules Women Can Wear Tights on Ottawa Streets

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.—Women may walk along the streets of Ottawa in tights. There is no law to prevent them. So ruled Inspector McLaughlin of the police morality squad today after complaint that a woman who was "old enough to know better" had been seen on the main streets with a daringly short skirt.

"The police cannot interfere as long as the body is covered," the inspector declared.

STATE OFFERS TESTIMONY TO SLAY CASE OF DENTON'S DEATH

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—Testimony purporting to establish the identity of the slain man and the cause of his death was given today by seven witnesses called by the state in the trial of Mrs. Louise L. Denton.

The judge and jury during the afternoon accompanied the defendant and prosecution and defense counsel to the house in which the body was buried. This visit was to acquaint the court and the jury with the architecture of the house, width of the stairs and doors and other elements in the trial, according to Superior Court Judge Frank R. Willis, who ordered the inspection.

Says Death Caused by Bullet
Dr. A. F. Wagner, county autopsy surgeon, testified he performed an autopsy over the body taken from the home formerly occupied by Denton, and, aided by X-ray photographs, he found fragments of metal, which he characterized as "parts of a bullet."

"I found the man had come to his death from a bullet wound in the neck," said Dr. Wagner, "which fractured the second vertebra and severed the spinal cord. I think death must have been instantaneous." The fragments were admitted in evidence.

William T. Aggeler, acting public defender, heading defense counsel, drew from the witness in cross-examination the admission that there was nothing to show the bullet could not have been fired after death. In response to questions by Aggeler, Dr. Wagner also admitted there was no sign of a possible exit of the bullet from the body, although the entrance was discovered. The surgeon said this was due to decomposition.

Dr. Frank Webb testified to having performed autopsies on the body, in which the cause of death was not shown. He stated the condition of the body led him to believe that death possibly was due to strangulation. He found, he testified, a fracture in the right forearm. The probable date this fracture was received could not be fixed. The witness said.

Identification of the body as that of Denton was claimed in the testimony of Edward L. Huff, a survivor, who testified he was well acquainted with Denton.

"I was able to identify the body positively by the general contour, a fracture of the right forearm, and the fact that Denton suffered several years ago and by a gold tooth," Huff testified.

A gold tooth was admitted in evidence as having been taken from the body. The prosecution also introduced in evidence, for purposes of identifying the body, a gold ring, collar and cuff buttons and a belt buckle having the initial "D" on them.

X-ray photographs were admitted in evidence, on motion of the state, by which it was planned to show the jury the nature of the wound in the neck.

Earl Platt, an undertaker, Police Detective Sergeant Sydney Hickok and Louis Canto and Clarence Jones, an X-ray operator, also gave testimony. Jones, as to taking the X-ray photographs and the others as to the removal of the body from a small room in the basement of the Denton home.

When the defendant left the courtroom a crowd surged about her, which was kept back by the police. An evangelist, appearing from the nearby headquarters of a religious sect, addressed the crowd, urging them to "go home" and calling them "hypocrites, shameful hypocrites."

PLAN TO BRING VALLEY IN ONE CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Two Hundred Farmers And Business Men Make First Move Last Night For Co-operative Production And Marketing

Tentative organization of what is to be known as the "Salt River Valley association," designed to bring the varied farm industries of this section of the Southwest under a unified business administration which shall operate similarly to the great co-operative organizations of California, was effected last night at the Madison school in the Madison district when nearly 200 Salt River valley farmers, together with several representative business men of Phoenix, appointed a committee on organization which will be to examine the feasibility of the plan, present it to the farmers and residents of the other districts of the Salt River valley, and report at the call of the chairman, Prof. D. G. Hunt.

The meeting last evening was held to consider a plan of co-operation which had been conceived by M. Young, a farmer of the Madison district. Under this plan it is proposed that some nationally known business organization, such as Herbert Hoover or William G. McAdoo, be brought to the Salt River valley to institute one large system of co-operation which would not only give the producers of the different staple products of this section an opportunity to control at least to some extent marketing conditions but also to bring the Salt River valley to the attention of the world not only through publicity and advertising but also through the interest which would attach to having a mass of national reputation conducting its affairs.

Name Investigating Committee
After Mr. Young had outlined his plan, other speakers took up the question of co-operation and the subject was given over to an open discussion. At the end of the discussion Prof. Hunt, who had acted as chairman of the meeting, was appointed temporary chairman of the association with Mr. Young as temporary secretary. The members of the investigating committee are M. Young, chairman; F. M. Corcoran, C. M. Sargent, O. D. Merrill, Mrs. A. H. Smith, W. M. Brown, and Prof. D. G. Hunt, member ex-officio. This committee will report at a meeting to be called at the discretion of the chairman.

In outlining his plan Mr. Young spoke in part as follows:
"The farm is a factory. The manufacture of cotton is the ranch on which I produce goods. The cotton industry, a manufacture, in which \$5,000,000 has been invested and which is being conducted as the affairs of no other business could be conducted for a week."

"We have borrowed money and are trying to borrow immense sums to put into this factory and at the same time we acknowledge that we do not know what our product is worth, where we shall sell it or what our market is. We are trying to remedy, however, for this condition. It predicates that the farmers of this valley should devote themselves to farming to raising bigger and better crops than is done anywhere else on earth, to devote ourselves strictly to our business, which is that of making the soil give up its wealth, while we turn the business and trade to business men under an organization that can tell the prospective buyer what it has cost to produce a bale of cotton and can demand a price to pay the costs of that production and give the farmer a reasonable profit."

To Profit by Others
"Farmers' associations have failed in the past for four reasons. These are poor finance methods, localism, lack of brains, the habit of being afraid and their antagonism to other business interests. We have the opportunity to profit by the lessons of the past. Other organizations have been formed, notably in California, where business efficiency has been purchased by the farmer with the greatest good to himself. It is in the Salt River valley we could bring such men as Herbert Hoover or William G. McAdoo to our assistance which would not afford to the beneficiaries that would accrue to us."

The next speaker was a representative of C. H. Akers, newspaper publisher, who gave his endorsement to the plan, declaring that the "important thing in the idea and the individual at the head of it. He also outlined the good that must come to the Salt River valley through publicity, which he said had been the greatest moving force in the world. In ending his remarks he cautioned his hearers to sit steady, to retain their courage and optimism and thus make their plan a reality."

(Continued on Page Six)

'Toddle' and 'Shimmy' Put Pep In Indians--Making 'Em Wild

(Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Modern jazz music and dancing are making the Indian wild again. The roll of the snare drum and the wall of the saxophone combined with the "toddle" and the "shimmy" stir nostalgic memories of the Indian and the shriek of the victim at the stake.

So asserted Dr. Henry Beets of Grand Rapids, Mich., secretary of missions of the Christian Reformed church, in an address here today before the session of the Friends of the Indian.

Announce Plan For \$30,000,000 Loan To Belgian Kingdom

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Formal announcement of the \$30,000,000 loan to the Belgian kingdom, 20-year, eight per cent, external loan was made today by J. P. Morgan and company and the Guaranty Trust company, acting as managers of a banking syndicate which negotiated the loan and which will offer the bond through a country-wide subscription.

LOS ANGELES "The City Of Rouge, and Hope Deferred"

Read the nine startling stories of Los Angeles and her "movie people," by Mariam Teichner, which appear soon in

"The State's Greatest Newspaper"

Says Prohibition Brings Prosperity To Grape Growers

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Grape growers of New York state, who insist on the three-jump prohibition ahead of the poor house when the country went dry, now find themselves in clover, according to Professor T. C. Atkinson, Washington representative of National Grange.

This was brought out by the professor while trying to explain to the house banking committee today that people don't always get the right slant on legislation.

WORLD READY FOR DISARMAMENT PERCE DELEGATE TELLS SENATE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—"The other of the American commissioners who helped draft the treaty of Versailles," Henry White, ambassador to France under President Roosevelt, told the senate today, under a recessed commission today, under which the time was ripe for world disarmament and that the United States should initiate the movement.

General Pershing's views will be sought next. The committee already has heard General Tasker H. Bliss, former American representative on the supreme war council and a member of the peace delegation; Secretary Daniels and acting Secretary Davis of the state department.

PLAN VAST OUTLAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Southern California Edison company was issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity by the railroad commission today, under which it may proceed with a construction program calling for the expenditure of approximately \$48,000,000 in the next six years to build a new power plant in California, were listed in the program.

day" the former ambassador said he did not believe the United States should stop the naval construction it now has under way. He said he would like to see the United States at the top when the disarmament discussion begins and suggested that the relative sizes of the navies could be fixed by agreement at the proposed conference. He added that questions raised at the conference might show the right of some nations—Great Britain for instance—to a larger navy than others.

Because of the threatened spread of bolshevism, the witness said, France might object to disarmament on land. In this connection, he said, that "the state of chaos" in which Germany has been kept over reparations was doing more to open the way to bolshevism than any other single factor.

As to the time of calling a conference, Mr. White said that should be left to President-elect Harding. He did not think President Wilson should call it as the fact that he would retire March 4 might lead other nations not to take the invitation seriously.